

[illegible]

particular effect upon the system in this direful disease are prevented from any further accumulation a buoyancy of spirits and invigorated constitution; but if the Ointment should be made

Kidney's and Bowels.
 bill and liver complaints, should
 able remedy, a few doses of which
 elastic and vigorous, removing
 ally action to the liver; if bilious
 asthine, serious casualties may
 consigned to a bed of sickness.
 dneys, the Ointment should be
 ball of the back, once or twice
 anison, will cure any complaint

of Breath with Weakness. Which if not corrected, may be the cause of the heart, or other vital parts of the solids, take six Pills night and morning, plenty of fresh air with moderate exercise, and the machinery will be quickly repaired. Try this but for three days, and you will find it to be marvellous.

Accident to Children.
 A child may soon be cured if care
 is taken to keep the blood, correct the action
 of the stomach and bowels: a dose
 of the medicine will immediately have the desired
 results. be-careful in not allowing
 anything which they know would be injurious.

are the best remedy known
for the following diseases:—
Irregular-Scrofula, or King's
Evil.
Sore Throats,
Stone and Gravel,
Secondary Syphilis.

che,
 tion,
 mation,
 ce,
 Complaints,
 ngo,
 matism.

ment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,
London; also by all dealers in Medicines throughout
the Kingdom. Following prices:—1s. 1½d.
and 3s., each Box.
A considerable saving by taking the 1

PERIODICAL

Review, (W
Review, (Rad
Review, (Free-Chur
.....and.....

burgh Magazine, (To
Periodicals to American res
minished by the articles the
t. Wax, and though some
they may still, considering
Recent stand points, from

SEAS FOR 1866.

News.....	\$ 4 00 per
News.....	7 00 ..
News.....	10 00 ..
News.....	10 00 ..

WS.....	12 00
ine.....	4 00
Review.....	7 00
of the Reviews	10 00
of the Reviews	13 00
four Reviews...	15 00

CLUBS.

STAGE.
the Postage to any per

for Previous Years
in the Reprints immediately
viz :
from January, 1863, to

RD SCOTT & C
PUBLISHERS,

8; Walker Street,
with the
ER'S GUIDE.
Edinburgh, and the
re. 2 vols. Royal Octo
gravures.

LEASE.

to Wm. CLARK
r, May 11th, 1867.

V. EDMON
ER, SCRIVEN
MISSION,
Paul Estate

street, near the

for Thomas to the vacancy. Under further orders Sheridan is assigned to the department of Missouri and Kansas, and Hancock to the department of Cumberland. Before issuing the

Fresh Ground Coffee every day; also, Fresh Butter, from the best dairies in New Westminster.

JOSEPH SOREL.
New Westminster, July 26, 1866.

B. C. HORN & CO.
COR. FRONT AND CLAY, SAN FRANCISCO
jes to

Having secured the permanent services of a first-class TINSMITH and PLUMBER they are prepared to execute all orders in these branches, with promptitude and on reasonable terms.

ERNST PICHT.
New Westminster July 9th 1867. to

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

Important to Business Men in Victoria, California, Portland, and Places on the Sound.

This Journal is the oldest newspaper published in British Columbia; it is read by every business man from New Westminster to the Rocky Mountains, and is valued as an advertising medium for this Colony. DAVID SPENCER, in Victoria, and L. P. FISHER, in San Francisco, are our authorized Agents.

This paper may be read gratuitously in London at the Central Establishment of "HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT," 244, Strand, where advertisements and subscriptions for the same are received.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS DAY.

Clinton Hotel—J. Smith & Co.
Convent of St. Anne.

The British Columbian.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1867.

THE CITY CLERKSHIP.

An attempt having been made by a certain clique to put a false complexion, one altogether unwarranted by circumstances, upon this affair, we feel it to be our duty—even at some risk of being charged with thrusting under the nose of our numerous readers matter of a purely local, almost a personal character—to revert to the subject, and, in as few words as possible, place the bare facts before this community. In doing this we shall aim at a careful avoidance of those low, coarse personalities resorted to in certain quarters. At the first meeting of the new Council, on Thursday the 15th, both the late Clerk and Mr. Edmonds being present. Councillor Armstrong moved the election of the latter gentleman as Clerk. The objection was raised that this might not prove to be the most economical course, and that it would be as well for the Council to understand at once what it would be expected to pay. Councillor Dickinson moved the election of Mr. Clarkson; but the same objection was raised. He was then asked what salary he would be willing to take and very naturally replied to the rather unbusinesslike question that he did not wish to come into competition with Mr. Edmonds. The same question was put to Mr. Edmonds and elicited a similar reply—he declined to come in competition with Mr. Clarkson. Thus the matter stood when the Council met on the following Monday, and when a communication was produced from Mr. Edmonds, offering his services for \$250! When the resolution to appoint Mr. Edmonds was about to be put to a vote one Councillor remarked that he thought if the late Clerk would act for the same salary he ought to have a preference, in consideration of his very efficient services in the past year; but although generally assenting to the efficiency of the late Clerk they hurried the resolution to a vote and elected another over his head! Now, it will be observed that, so far as the refusal to "run" was concerned, both parties took precisely the same stand. No applications were invited, although it would appear that especial care was taken that one of the candidates should have a private hint to send in an application. The custom being to re-appoint the Clerk from year to year, unless some disqualifying circumstance should present itself, it would scarcely appear necessary that the old Clerk should make formal application. We believe we are correct in saying that to do so would be very unusual. The natural and honorable course which would suggest itself under the circumstances would be for the Council to decide upon the amount of salary, and if the old Clerk declined to accept the office for it, why, of course, receive applications. But, instead of this the very first step was to elect a new Clerk over the head of the old one, without ever offering him the position he had filled so well, or even hinting at the cause of so summary a step. Now, having made a dirty mess of it, the cry of "retrenchment," is raised in order to cast dust in the public eye and conceal the "cloven foot." No one would be more pleased than ourselves to see retrenchment in every department; but retrenchment and scurvy treatment of a faithful and most efficient civic functionary need not necessarily be linked together. The fact is retrenchment forms no element in the affair, and the miserable attempt to introduce that new issue now is too transparent to impose upon anyone. If the object was to give the situation to the person who would be willing to

discharge the duties for the smallest salary, why was it not fairly opened to competition? The sum-total of the whole affair may be reduced to a few words. The miserable little game was concocted weeks, nay, months before ever it was played, and it was all intended to administer to the revenge of a sadly disappointed aspirant for political distinction, who had conceived the idea that he was "the man for Galway," and who, because thwarted in ambition's path, openly and repeatedly vowed vengeance against those who, like a dark cloud, intervened between him and the goal of his silly ambition, declaring his determination to "run them out of the place!" We are only surprised that respectable men should allow themselves to be used as tools in working out so contemptible a piece of personal revenge. This is really the gist of the whole matter, and the facts are already tolerably understood in New Westminster. Beyond it who cares?

THE GROUSE CREEK DIFFICULTY.—In another column will be found an official paper, purporting to be a statement of the facts and circumstances connected with this unhappy and apparently interminable affair; but it contains little information beyond what has already appeared in these columns. Nor have we anything later upon the subject. We observe the rumor noticed by us some time ago, to the effect that after the Governor left Cariboo a company styling itself the "Sparrowhawk company" had taken possession of and were working the ground proper of the Flume co., has been repeated in the Victoria papers. When the Hon. Mr. Trutch will proceed to Cariboo has not yet transpired here. The Hon. Mr. Brew is understood to have received instructions to hold himself in readiness to proceed to Cariboo with six special constables. This is really all we know about the matter up to this present writing.

DISCOVERY OF A COPPER VEIN.—A few days ago an Indian brought a piece of copper ore to the Hon. C. Brew, informing him that it was obtained at the Salt-chuck (salt water) and that there was plenty more where it came from. Mr. Brew and Dr. Jones started on Saturday, taking the Indian with them as a guide, and found that the statement was fully corroborated by facts. They found a considerable vein of copper ore, samples of which they have had tested at the Government Assay office, and which assay 25 per cent. copper. The vein is at White Cliff, on the Gulf of Georgia, 10 or 12 miles north-west of English Bay. It is situated within a few feet of good anchorage, with ample water for shipping. Active steps are being taken for prospecting the vein with a view to ascertain its extent; that being the only point on which there exists any uncertainty, as, in location and richness, it is all that could be wished.

PASSING STRANGE.—The weather continues exceedingly favorable for harvesting, but although as high as \$60 a month and board, is offered for farm labourers in the interior we are assured that thousands of bushels of grain, and hundreds of acres of hay will rot on the ground, owing to the impossibility of procuring sufficient help. Think of that. \$60 a month, and found, offered, and no takers!

THE CLINTON HOTEL.—This well-known and commodious establishment has been purchased and will be carried on by Messrs. J. Smith & Co., long and popularly known as the proprietors of the Twenty-nine Mile House Douglas Portage. In such hands the Clinton Hotel is sure to become the favorite House with the travelling public.—See advertisement in another column.

LATER FROM VICTORIA.—The str. Fly, Capt. Frain, arrived from Victoria last night, as we were about to go to press. She brought a heavy freight, a considerable number of passengers and 16 fat cattle for Messrs. P. L. Anderson & Co. There is no news of importance. An Educational deputation and a Fire deputation had waited upon the Governor, and were well pleased with the result of their interview. A severe collision in the Straits of Fuca between the ship Silas Greenman and the ship Elizabeth Kimbal, was reported. The former was stranded.

FROM YALE.—The str. Onward, Capt. Irving, arrived from Yale, on Friday evening, bringing quite a number of passengers, most of whom were transferred to the str. Fly and left for Victoria. Capt. Irving, himself, went down on the Fly.

ST. ANNE'S SCHOOL.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that this admirably conducted educational institution will be re-opened on Monday next.

ROYAL SANCTION. The Government Gazette announces the sanction of Her Majesty the Queen to the Ordinance to prohibit the unreasonable destruction of game.

COMING.—The str. Alexandria will leave Victoria for this place this morning, and will be due here at the usual hour in the evening. The up-river boats will await her arrival.

FROM VICTORIA.—The Leviathan, in charge of Capt. Wythe, arrived from Victoria on Sunday with dispatches, and left again in the evening.

FOR VICTORIA.—The steamer Isabel sailed from Brighton on Saturday evening for Victoria. Several passengers went down by her.

FUN AHEAD.—Mr. Hermann, the celebrated magician and ventriloquist &c., &c., arrived last night, and will perform in this city.

REPORTED ILLNESS OF ALEXANDER II.—The telegraph announces that the Czar was quite ill in the Crimea.

FAITHFUL MINISTERS OF HEALTH.—In examining the vessels at the various wharves we find among the curiosities of our commerce the brig Miranda, just in from Truxillo with a cargo of Honduras Sarsaparilla for Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell. So particular are this firm as to the articles used in compounding their various remedies, that they have this drug like some others they consume, gathered for them by a skillful agent of their own in the tropical regions of its growth. He informs us that there are many species of this plant, but two of which are really valuable in medicine; the qualities of these are also affected by the time of gathering, mode of curing, etc., operations which in that region of unreliable workmen impose a heavy labor upon him. One of the inert varieties of Sarsaparilla grows wild in our own forests, while several others, nearly worthless, abound in Central and South America. The intelligent agent assures us that the virtues of this drug have never been fully told, and that the reason of the low esteem in which many hold it is mainly due to the importation of such immense quantities of the worthless varieties. His accounts of his trips to Honduras and his business excursions along the Gulf of Dulce and the rivers of Montagua and Santiago and among the adjacent mountains were of intense interest. We can but commend and honor his employers for the faithfulness and energy with which they executed their trust as ministers to the public health, and we suspect that this course is at least one of the reasons why their medicines are held in such extraordinary favor throughout the civilized world.—New York City News.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
CLINTON HOTEL,
CLINTON CITY,
BRITISH COLUMBIA.
The Subscribers, for many years Proprietors of the Twenty-nine Mile House, Douglas Portage, beg to announce that having purchased the property, they are prepared to afford excellent accommodation to the travelling public. The table will at all times be well supplied, and in the Bar will be found the choicest liquors. Ample stabling for animals and the best of feed constantly on hand. They respectfully invite a call from their old customers, as well as the travelling public generally.
J. SMITH & Co.
CLINTON, B. C. 22d Aug 1867. te

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
CONVENT OF ST. ANNE,
NEW WESTMINSTER.
THE Sisters of St. Anne beg to give notice that their School will re-open on Monday next, the 2d September, 1867.
New West., Aug. 27th, 1867. 2t

BURRARD INLET
STAGE LINE.
The undersigned announces to the public that he has established a semi-weekly line of Stages between New Westminster and Burrard Inlet. The Stages will start from the

ORO RESTAURANT,
COLUMBIA STREET
EVERY
Tuesday & Friday,
12 O'CLOCK, NOON,
returning the same day.
FARE, \$1 EACH WAY.
jy 16 te. W. R. LEWIS.

ROYAL INSURANCE CO.
THE Directors of the Royal Insurance Company beg to notify the inhabitants of New Westminster and its vicinity, that in consequence of the appointment of Mr. Arthur Ballock, they have this day, by their Attorney, Gilbert Malcolm Sprout, appointed Messrs. Cunningham, Bros., Agents of the Royal Insurance Company, for that District. They are now prepared to receive proposals for Insurance and accept all classes of Fire Risks on the most favourable terms.
GILBERT MALCOLM SPROUT,
Agent for Vancouver Island and British Columbia.
Royal Insurance Office, Victoria, July 22d 1867.

GREAT REDUCTION
COLONIAL HOTEL,
Soda Creek.
WLESE & SENAY, PROPRIETORS.
BEG to Return Thanks to their patrons for the past and in order to suit the times they have reduced the scale of prices, viz:—
MEALS.....\$1 00
BEDS.....75
BOARD AND LODGING, per day.....3 50
do do per week.....15 00
Having recently made large additions to the premises so as to give
First-class Accommodation in the Eating and Sleeping Departments.
They hope to merit an extended support in the future.
Private Rooms for Families.
AT THE BAR
Will always be found the Choicest Brands of WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
NOTICE TO LOT OWNERS.
PROPOSALS will be received until the 18th inst., by the Hon. Secretary of the N. W. Dramatic Club for the sale or lease of a lot suitable as a site for the projected new Theatre and Ball Room, situated in the city of New Westminster, within a radius of 300 yards from the junction of Columbia and Mary Streets.
W. C. BERKELEY,
Hon. Sec. N. W. D. Club

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
GOODS
arriving from Victoria
IN BOND,
PER ENTERPRISE,
for up-country, will be
Forwarded without delay,
As the up-river steamer, in such cases, will be detained until the goods can pass the Custom House.
jy 17 lm WM. IRVING.
NOTICE.
Barnard's Stages
MAKE
WEEKLY TRIPS ONLY
Passengers for Cariboo by Stage will require to leave Victoria by FRIDAY'S STEAMER.
See large advertisement.
ma 29 te F. J. BARNARD.
CHAMPAGNE.
NAPOLEON'S CABINET
BOUCHÉ.
WE HAVE APPOINTED
Messrs. Grelley & Fitterre
OF VICTORIA,
Our Sole Agents
For Vancouver Island and British Columbia, of our above
named Wines.
BOUCHÉ, FILS & CO.
at Mareuil-sur-Ay,
Champagne, France.
*c22
In reference to the above we beg to announce to the public that we are now prepared to effect Insurances upon the most liberal terms.
The Company which we represent has a Capital of TEN MILLION DOLLARS and now enjoys the largest income of any Company in the world, and is in every respect the most safe and satisfactory
CUNNINGHAM BROS.
jul 7 to
FRENCH'S
FISH MARKET,
Front street, New Westminster.
In the above Market will always be found in season,
FISH
Of Every kind, both Fresh, Salted and Smoked.
Also, in season, all kinds of
GAME.
Shipping orders promptly attended to
FREDERICK KAYE,
New Westminster, July 5 1864. jy 6 te
COLONIAL HOTEL,
NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.
Grelley & Arnaud
Hotel and Restaurant,
A SPLENDID
BILLIARD SALOON,
In which will always be found the best
DRINKS AND CIGARS.
In connection with the above they have opened a Store stocked with the choicest Brands of
WINES, LIQUORS, PORTERS,
ALES, BRANDIES, RUM, SYRUPS,
CIDER, CORDIALS, BITTERS, &c.,
which they will sell by the bottle, gallon, in case.
— ALSO —
THE BEST BRANDS OF
CIGARS,
HAVANA, MANILLA and CHEROOTS.
New Westminster, June 12 1867 jyl 2 te

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
CUNNINGHAM, BROS.
DRY GOODS,
For sale by
CUNNINGHAM BROS.
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
For sale by
CUNNINGHAM BROS.
BOOTS AND SHOES
a good assortment,
For sale by
CUNNINGHAM BROS.
Groceries,
Provisions,
Flour,
& Feed,
For sale by
CUNNINGHAM BROS.
HARDWARE & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
For sale by
CUNNINGHAM BROS.
STOVES AND TINWARE
For sale by
CUNNINGHAM BROS.
PAINTS AND OILS
For sale by
CUNNINGHAM BROS.
CROCKERY & GLASSWARE
For sale by
CUNNINGHAM BROS.
A Lot of FLOUR and FEED to arrive in a few days from Portland,
For
CUNNINGHAM BROS.
Tinware made up on the premises; all job work punctually attended to,
At
CUNNINGHAM BROS.
We make a pure article of the celebrated New Westminster "Dinner" Coffee, free from adulteration, at 50 cents per lb.
CUNNINGHAM BROS.
N. B.—By importing our goods direct from the best markets and doing business upon the CASH principle, we are enabled to supply our customers at greatly reduced prices.
CUNNINGHAM BROS.
jyl 8 te

Advertisements.

INGHAM, BROS.

GOODS,

INGHAM BROS.

BOYS' CLOTHING

INGHAM BROS.

AND SHOES,

assortment,

INGHAM BROS.

visions,

Flour,

& Feed,

INGHAM BROS.

RE & AGRICULT.

IMPLEMENTS,

INGHAM BROS.

AND TINWARE

INGHAM BROS.

S AND OILS

INGHAM BROS.

RY &

GLASSWARE,

INGHAM BROS.

LOUR and FEED to

a few days from

INGHAM BROS.

made up on the pre-

job work punctual-

ed to,

INGHAM BROS.

ake a pure article of the

ew Westminster "Disin-

fee, free from adulter-

nts 1 lb.

INGHAM BROS.

Importing our goods di-

best markets and doing

on the CASH principle,

ed to supply our custom-

reduced prices.

INGHAM BROS.

The British Columbian.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1867.

THE GROUSE CREEK DIFFICULTY.

The following remarkable document appeared in the *Government Gazette* of Saturday last:—

Colonial Secretary's Office,
24th August, 1867.

In view of the public interest which has been manifested in relation to the recent disputes on Grouse creek, the Governor directs the publication of the following letter.

By His Excellency's command,
W. A. G. YOUNG.

BARRISTER AT LAW.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
23d August, 1867.

Sir,—The Grouse creek Bed Rock Flume co. having agreed to accept of your arbitration in the dispute pending between that company and the Canadian co., and there being every probability that the latter co. will likewise accept it, I am desired by the Governor to proceed without delay to put you in possession of such facts, connected with the case, as have come within His Excellency's knowledge.

2. It is not necessary to go back beyond the time when Mr. Commissioner Spalding, at the suit of the Flume co., ejected the Canadian co. from a certain strip of land, between 37 and 50 feet distance on the east side of Grouse creek.

3. You will find the records of the Richfield Court House singularly barren of information as to the evidence brought forward at the hearing of the case, and of the motive which governed the decision. The record simply states "Verdict for the Plaintiffs," and His Excellency is informed that the question of boundaries was not entered into. The Charter of the Flume co. gave them 100 feet in width along the creek. It was assumed that they had, therefore 50 feet on each side of the creek. The Canadian co. were consequently, ordered to remove to that distance. The Governor believes there was some show of resistance, and that certain members of the co. were sent to prison. The company immediately appealed to the Supreme Court. Chief Justice Begbie determined that there was no appeal; and thus the matter rested for a time.

4. But the Flume co. then brought an action of trespass before Mr. Commissioner Ball, against the Black Hawk co. for working within 50 feet of the east side of the creek. The question of boundaries was then gone into. Sworn evidence was produced showing that the Flume co. had, in 1864, staked out the 100 feet in width along the creek, and witnesses deposed that the stream had changed its course since then, and that the company were now, by their selection then, entitled to more than 50 feet on the west side, with a corresponding diminution on the east, which left them only 37 feet 10 inches on that side. Mr. Commissioner Ball, accordingly gave judgment for the Defendants, the Flume co.'s line being only 37 feet 10 inches from their flume, and parallel to it. If this decision was right, it followed that the Canadian co. had been ejected by Mr. Spalding on imperfect evidence. If the strip of 12 feet 2 inches did not belong to the Flume co. it inevitably reverted to the Canadian co. from pre-emption and priority of record. Yet both decisions apparently contradictory, had the force of law. The Canadian co., having acquired the rights of the Black Hawk co. took the land adjudged to them as aforesaid, and also resumed possession of a short portion of the continuation of the strip, which Mr. Ball's judgment constructively assigned to them. Mr. Ball, however, on the 18th July, dispatched three Constables to eject them. The Canadians resisted, and rescued one member of their co. whom the Constables endeavored to secure. The Canadian co. at once (14th July) applied to Mr. Begbie for assistance, and stated that their only object in any action they may have taken is not with the idea or the intention of making a breach of the law for any other object than to come into Court in a position that would force the Flume co., or enable them (the Canadian company) to prove who is entitled to the ground in dispute. The Canadian co. well know that

they cannot bring the case before you unless on appeal. They are denied a hearing in the Gold Commissioner's Court, consequently can have no appeal either in law or in equity, as they understand it, and on the warrants about to be issued they cannot appear in Court unless in contempt, and this communication is immediately forwarded with no other object than, as far as possible, to disown any idea or intention of rebellion against the law, but merely to state that their object is to place themselves in a position where they can have the opportunity of proving by law their title to the property in dispute.

5. Mr. Begbie, on the 15th July replied: (the originals of all the papers from which quotations are made are enclosed to you.) Probably the only satisfactory course would be to go now fully into the question of title, before myself, entirely afresh. But I do not see how I have any power to undertake such investigation, unless all parties come to some agreement respecting it. At all events I cannot see how any open or concerted schemes of violence can aid you.

6. As has been before stated, the constables were resisted, but Mr. Commissioner Ball still feeling himself called upon to give effect ministerially to Mr. Spalding's decision, which seemed irreconcilable with his own, subsequently proceeded to the ground, backed by the Deputy Sheriff, and a few inhabitants of Cariboo, the surrender of the ground was however refused.

7. A Telegram was sent by Mr. Ball to the Governor on the 18th July, stating the matter and requesting that a force of Marines might be sent up by Express. The Governor telegraphed in reply: "I force if necessary, but highly desirable not to send it." The Governor simultaneously received a telegram from the Canadian co. Misunderstanding exists between Gold Commissioner and miners of Cariboo. Memorial on miners behalf forwarded you by Express. Full explanation. No violence or fear of any. His Excellency replied: "Be sure of justice. But obey law. Keep up high character of Cariboo."

8. The appeal for an armed force to coerce a considerable mining co. induced the Governor, as you are aware to consider the matter in the Executive Council when the memorial of the miners and the reports of the Commissioner had been received, and he yielded with some reluctance to the recommendation that he should proceed in person to the scene of the disturbance. The Canadian co. it was held, possessed a claim to consideration from their protestation that their only object was to have the title to the strip of land 12 feet 2 inches settled in any way which would give them an opportunity of stating their case.

9. On His Excellency's arrival in Cariboo, he placed himself in communication with the two companies. The Canadian co. had from the beginning solicited his interference. In Cariboo they asked for a re-hearing of the case before Mr. Begbie, or for an arbitration before any one the Governor might please to appoint. They contended that the late decision of Mr. Ball gave the strip of land to them, but nevertheless they would be satisfied with his arbitration. But the Governor, as you are aware, said that before he would entertain the question at all the land in dispute must be handed over to the Government. This was at once agreed to. Next, the gold taken out must be paid over to a public officer pending a decision of the case. This was also agreed to. Once. All the gold in hand would be paid over, and security given for what had been expended. Further, the Governor said that all the men mentioned in the Gold Commissioner's summonses as having resisted the police must surrender to justice. This likewise, after some hesitation, was agreed to. Thus the whole question might have been settled at once on the spot, had a similar conciliatory disposition been evinced by the Flume co. The Canadian co. were willing to accept any terms or arbitration. The Flume co. took their stand upon Mr. Spalding's decision and refused to refer the matter to any one, even though the Governor went the length of offering to incur the expense of a visit to Cariboo of Chief Justice Needham, to arrange an affair complicated to the utmost by the diametrically opposite decisions of two Gold Commissioners; one in which to some strict law might appear to be on one side, and justice on the other.

10. The Canadian co. acted in conformity with their pledges, and, on the morning after the preliminary discussions, gave themselves up to the police. The claims had ceased to work, and the whole band appeared at the Court House at Richfield. Mr. Commissioner Ball sentenced all those charged by the police to three months imprisonment. The foreman of the co., Mr. Grant, at once went to prison. The others, under legal advice, delayed, but for the reason that there is an appeal to the Supreme Court from this the maximum penalty. The men waited quietly at the Court House while their friends went into town to get the requisite security for the appeal.

But the day was passing, and from the position of the Government buildings the Governor was necessarily mixed up with the crowd which had collected around. The appeal would not, however, in any way settle the question as to the title to the strip of land in dispute, but merely decide as to the propriety of the amount of punishment awarded for the offence of resisting the police, so the Governor expressed the opinion that those who had been sentenced should go to Gaol, and that the proper course would be for the people, if they thought fit, to petition the Governor on their behalf. In the evening a numerous signed petition was presented to the Governor, who in reply to it said that he was willing to consider that the Canadians had only resisted the police in order that their position in regard to a certain piece of land might be ascertained. He then reduced the sentence to two days' imprisonment. The three months would have been tantamount to the loss of the whole mining season. The Canadians, many of them gentlemen of position on the creek, were then locked up in the cells which had that morning been vacated by the execution of two murderers, and in company with an Indian in chains.

11. It is deeply to be regretted that when the Canadian company submitted to the directions of the Governor and agreed to hand over treasure, claim, and persons, no corresponding conciliation on the part of the Flume company enabled him to effect an amicable arrangement on the creek. His Excellency now much fears that the difficulties of the case are likely to be greatly aggravated by the delay which has ensued. He, however, trusts that the Canadian company will not recede from their first position of conciliation, and that they will, like the Flume company now, accept the arbitration of yourself, as Surveyor General, in a matter which is essentially one of boundaries and limits. And I am to add in conclusion that should arbitration be accepted by both parties, any force which the Government may have at their disposal will be used to give substantial effect to your award.

I have, &c.,
WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG.

The Hon. J. W. Trutch,
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, &c., &c., &c.

The following is the petition alluded to:—
To His Excellency Frederick Seymour Esq. Governor &c., of British Columbia.

We the undersigned petitioners humbly lay before your Excellency the case of those unfortunate men this day committed to the Common Gaol of the district of Cariboo for the period of three months, (namely) John Grant, Joseph Irvine, Austin Ward, John Sanderson, Frederick Litter, William Soie, Lash, and George Murdoch.

Your petitioners would humbly represent that as sentence was passed without allowing any defence, and whereas exception was taken to the proceedings on a legal point, and the magistrate was asked by the Counsel for the prisoners to confer with Mr. Justice Begbie, and the application was refused. And whereas the mere imprisonment of these men for the term mentioned will not in the least facilitate or allay the great discontent that has arisen in connection with this serious affair.

Your petitioners would therefore humbly beg that your Excellency would be graciously pleased to exercise your great prerogative by ordering their release or otherwise mitigate their sentence to such an extent as your Excellency may see fit until at least their case is fairly heard.

And as in duty bound your Petitioners would humbly pray,
Richfield B. C. August 9th 1867.
(Bearing sixty three signatures)

THE DEPRESSION—ITS CAUSES.

British Columbia has been during the past year or two, passing through deep waters of adversity—perhaps it has not yet quite gained a firm footing on the opposite shore of prosperity. Under these circumstances it is always the true wisdom of any people to calmly consider the causes which have led to such a baptism. In doing this perhaps we cannot do better than lay before our readers an extract from a letter which has just fallen under our notice in a Canadian exchange. The letter, we may be permitted to state, is from the pen of the Rev. E. White, a gentleman who, from his long residence in this Colony and his great practical experience in Colonial affairs, is pre-eminently qualified to give an opinion upon such a subject.

Writing under date New Westminster, April 16th, 1867, Mr. White says respecting the cause of the severe crisis through which we have passed:—"When the cause is enquired for, some answer one thing, and some another. To the new-comer, or careless looker-on, our past financial changes are as mysterious as the working of miracles; but to an intelligent observer they are as plain as the rising and setting of the sun. A gigantic effort has been made to build cities of traders and speculators without a country population to support them, and it has proved a gigantic failure. If a suitable proportion of that respectable and energetic immigration which came here in '62, from Canada and other parts, had turned their attention to farming, stock-raising, &c., our financial condition would be very different from what it is. Nearly the whole came with the most extravagant expectations of making great fortunes in a short time and returning. When the difficulties of obtaining their object was fully realized, many left immediately; and the remainder divided themselves for the most part between the gold fields and Victoria, and other towns. The former spent their means (which in many cases were not small), in prospecting, the latter in buying lots and building houses. In this way large numbers of mechanics and common laborers found employment at high wages. These, with the steady influx of new comers, demanded a large number of importers and retailers, and opened up a fine market to our neighbors south.

Steamboats and other vessels were rapidly built and set in motion. Hotels, saloons, and boarding-houses of every description sprang into being, and lots and rents went up to fabulous rates. Money found hungry takers at 2 and 3 per cent. per month, on first-class security. The news of all this going abroad, brought capital and capitalists into the country, and obtained large and extensive credits in San Francisco and England. Victoria being a free port was filled with goods, and auctioneers and wholesale dealers had fat times. Money was parted with like dirt, and the passions and appetites were freely pampered. The great institutions of religion were trampled in the dust, and God's name was continually blasphemed. Theatres, gambling-houses, &c., were many and prosperous, and the cup of the voluptuary was full and overflowing. Still there were an honorable few who kept a good conscience, and refused to bow to mammon. In 1862, and the two following years, government borrowed large sums, and projected and carried forward extensive public works, and private parties began to build stores, private dwellings, &c., of a superior class, furnishing employment for great numbers and making money very plenty.

In 1865, the evil results of past folly and prodigality began to be severely felt, and the shadow of the coming crisis produced a gloom that few could fail to feel. Great efforts were made by Government and all concerned to put far hence the evil day. Money was borrowed as long as any could be had, and that was until a very great portion of the real estate and other property was mortgaged to its full value, and bold excitations were gotten up, and every pretext tried to keep up confidence. But still the collapse came steadily and surely on till the falling and smashing commenced, and during the last eighteen months the bankrupt coast has done an extensive and gloomy business, and money has become extremely scarce, and credit almost at an end. It may be that the worst point is not reached, but I think I see the morning breaking, and the signs for better times for this Colony, religiously and temporarily, opening upon us.

There never was more confidence in our gold field, and the miners never went to the interior with so much calm intelligent confidence as they do this spring. A larger number than usual remained in the up country during the winter and have done very well.

Farming, stock raising, fishing, lumbering, &c., have made considerable progress during the past year, and the protection afforded these interests by the late remodelled tariff, has inspired them with fresh vigor and hope.

Henceforth the gold, instead of going out of the Colony for grub will be paid to our producers. This will make a great change for the better. In 1865 about \$600,000 went to other countries for articles that could and should have been grown here. Last year home products were greatly increased, and this year the advance on the right side will be very marked, judging from present movements."

A HISTORIAN EXTRAORDINARY.

To the Editor of the British Columbian.

Sir,—The *Examiner* seems to have endured the protracted throes of his toral research for the past five or six weeks, and on Saturday last (much to his relief let us hope) brought forth a monster effusion containing no fewer than eight *Scorpions*! Who can describe the agony of parturition, with such a brood, that the editor-in-chief must have suffered during a six weeks' exploration of Scottish history in search of SAXONS. It seems, however, he didn't find any there after all—astonishing isn't it!—and then triumphantly asserts:—"Any schoolboy knows that the Scottish people never were Saxons." Wonderful discovery!

He gives a part of the extract which appeared in your paper a few weeks ago, and which, I think, was taken from a *Review* of the history of Scotland by J. H. Burton, and then adds "that is all"—meaning the extract—"that is necessary to reproduce to justify the heading of this article."

I have read that extract carefully, and he says "that is all that is necessary," and yet I cannot see anything in it that would "justify" him in calling you "an Honorable ignoramus." I would just ask this venomous editor to read once more the extract he has published, and then ask himself seriously, whether or not the terms *ignoramus* and *Examiner* might be convertible. But perhaps he means (and I am willing to give him the benefit of the doubt) that your literary criticism is sufficient to "justify" his polite "heading," and as he could not find, after a long, weary and anxious six weeks' search, any SAXON blood among the "Scottish people," I will try to enlighten him by a few quotations from a source that even this wonderful historian of the *Examiner* must acknowledge to be authentic; and prove to his entire satisfaction that the "Scottish commonalty," who presented that famous address to the Pope, in the lifetime of King Robert the Bruce, were veritably of SAXON descent!

If the *Examiner* will comply with the name he has adopted, and examine Chambers's Encyclopaedia—authority that is, at least, quite satisfactory to me, and I have no doubt will be so to the readers of the *Examiner*—he will find that the Angles, the third tribe of SAXONS, as early as 527 to 547, made a succession of descents on the southern part of Scotland between the Tweed and the Forth, and finally became possessed of that part known as the Lothians. Now if the *Examiner* denies that the country known as the Lothians was peopled by SAXONS, Scotchmen of the present day, being a mannerly and discreet kind of folk, would not "spit in his face," but they might laugh at his ignorance. Again; not only the Lothians, but the north and west parts of the country became at a later date, settled with the SAXON race. I quote Chambers. "The long reign of Malcolm III. (eleventh century) 'was the commencement of a great social and political revolution in Scotland. His residence in England, and still more his marriage with the English Princess Margaret, the sister of Edgar Atheling'—we see from this that even Scottish royalty was SAXON—led to the introduction of English customs, the English language, and an English population (Saxon of course) into the northern and western districts of the Kingdom which hitherto had been for the most part inhabited by a Celtic race." The influx of English colonists (Saxon again) was increased by the tyranny of William the Conqueror and his Norman followers. All received a royal welcome from the Scottish King, whose object it was to 'assimilate' the condition of the Scots in every respect to that of their fellow-subjects in the Lothians."

Not wishing to trespass farther on your valuable space, Mr. Editor, I

suggest to your contemporary of the *Examiner* the propriety of posting himself a little better on the History of Races—perhaps "any schoolboy" can assist him in this task—ere he again venture to pass judgment on what he has no knowledge of, or call his neighbors bad names because they happen to be acquainted with subjects of which he is entirely ignorant. Readers of the *BRITISH COLUMBIAN*, which is the "ignoramus"?

SAXON.

If you wish the very best of all Photographs, you must call on BRADLEY & RULFS, 429 Montgomery str. St. San Francisco.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION—Travellest to Cariboo this season will find most comfortable quarters at the Colonia Hotel, Soda Creek, the enterprising proprietors Messrs. McLeese & Scary being prepared to afford to those who may favor them with a call increased accommodation at a much less cost than hitherto.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Soundness renewed.—Any indolent ulcer or chronic sore should immediately have this excellent unguent applied to it in the manner pointed out in its accompanying directions. For thoroughly cleansing a diseased or broken skin, and for rousing its poisoned vessels or depressed nerves to healthy action, nothing can surpass Holloway's well-known Ointment. It strikingly shows its power when applied to the "old man's ulcer," which settles in the leg and often becomes most intractable under ordinary treatment, though no case has yet withstood this cooling and healing salve. The troublesome swellings preparatory to most ulcerations of the legs are likewise reduced by the diligent application of Holloway's unguent, by giving strength to the weakened circulation through the capillaries.

New Advertisements.

JAMES ELLARD,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Flour, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Tobacco, Tinware, Farm Produce, Fruit, Nails, Axes, Rope, Fancy Groceries, &c., &c., &c.

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER.

COFFEE MANUFACTURER.

A very superior article of Congon Tea on hand, direct from China.

Call and see my Tobacco.

I am receiving regular supplies of Fresh Butter and Eggs from Farmers of the District.

Parties sending orders from up-river, accompanied by the CASH, will receive prompt attention and be supplied as cheaply as if they attended in person. Orders without the CASH cannot be attended to.

FRONT STREET, New Westminster.
April 13th, 1867.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF G. DICALUPI, DECEASED.

ALL persons having claims against the above Estate are requested to send particulars forthwith to the undersigned, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to pay the amount due either to

E. GRAN'INI, Victoria,
or to B. DALL'ORSO, Lilloet,
Executors.
Victoria, April 1, 1867.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICE.

WHEREAS a Judgement Debtor Summons against Gustavus Blinn Wright, of Cariboo, British Columbia, bearing date the 23d day of May, 1867, and issued under the "Bankruptcy Ordinance 1865," has been duly heard, and the hearing thereof having been declared a Bankruptcy, is hereby required to surrender himself to Matthew Ballie Begbie, Esq., Judge of the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of the Colony of British Columbia, on the 18th day of August next, at the first sitting of the court in the forenoon, and on the 27th day of the said month of August, at the same hour, at the Chambers of the said Judge, Richfield, Cariboo, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his Estate and effects, when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the first sitting to choose Assignees, and at the last sitting the Bankrupt is to finish his examination. All persons indebted to the said Bankrupt or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same, but to Charles Edward Pooley, the Official Assignee, appointed by the Court, and give notice to

A. R. ROBERTSON,
of Richfield, Cariboo,
Counsel for the prosecuting Judgement Creditors.
192714

